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U.S. TO CHECK TRIPS BY 4 SOVIET ALLIES TO PREVENT SPYING

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — The Government is now requiring citizens of East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria to make travel arrangements within the United States through the State Department.

The new policy, which runs counter to previous efforts to keep travel as uninhibited as possible, will make it possible for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to keep track of the four nations' citizens.

The Government did not indicate that travel by the nationals of these four countries would be curtailed. But it has warned all the Eastern European allies of the Soviet Union that their diplomats' right to travel freely will be curbed if any of their nationals are found spying in areas that are closed to Soviet citizens, State Department officials said today.

Hungary and Rumania Exempt

The moves are part of an effort to prevent East Europeans from spying on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Two other Soviet allies — Rumania and Hungary — have also been warned against spying, but their citizens do not have to make travel bookings through the State Department.

Other curbs are being placed on some diplomats from Cuba, Libya, Iran, Afghanistan, North Korea, Vietnam, Mongolia and Cambodia and representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Government's rationale in curbing the Eastern Europeans was discussed Thursday in Senate testimony by Rozanne L. Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian affairs. The testimony was made available today.

"Clearly, Moscow's East European allies do involve themselves as surrogates for the Soviet Union in the illegal acquisition of intelligence and controlled technologies," she said. "In taking steps to reduce the espionage threat in the United States, we are mindful of the East European dimension."

The new curbs on some of the Eastern European countries reflect a foreign policy that differentiates between the Soviet Union and its allies, and among the Eastern Europeans.

The United States has been applying

the most restrictive travel rules to Soviet citizens in retaliation for Soviet curbs on the travel of Americans. The Soviet Government not only requires that travel by Americans — and other foreigners — be arranged through official agencies, but has placed about 25 percent of the Soviet territory altogether off limits to foreigners.

In return, the United States has closed about 25 percent of its territory to Soviet citizens, including areas of particular sensitivity, such as the Silicon Valley computer development area near San Francisco.

Differential Treatment

Henceforth, four of the Soviet allies — Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland — will have to book travel through the State Department, although apparently no areas have been declared off limits.

No travel restrictions apply to Rumania and Hungary. A State Department official said these two Soviet allies have been treated more favorably in recognition of the independence of Rumania from the Soviet Union in foreign policy and of Hungary's relaxed domestic attitudes.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz leaves Monday for Europe, where after a meeting of NATO foreign ministers he will visit Rumania and Hungary as well as Yugoslavia, which although Communist is not a member of the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Shultz's trip, his first visit to Eastern Europe as Secretary of State, comes when the State Department has been under pressure to apply the same treatment to all members of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet bloc's military alliance.

Several Bills in Congress

In the light of recent espionage cases, some involving Eastern Europeans apparently acting on behalf of the Soviet Union, several bills have been introduced in Congress to restrict the number of Soviet-bloc personnel in the United States and to include Eastern Europeans in the restrictions previously placed on the Soviet Union.

Senator William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, who is chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, introduced a bill Thursday to apply travel curbs to all Eastern European nations, including Hungary and Rumania, as well as to Cuba.

"It is clear that Poles, East Germans, Bulgarians, Cubans and others collect intelligence in the direction of Moscow," he said. "In many instances, the data collected goes to the Kremlin even before the collecting country's officials can scrutinize it. We must, therefore, restrict the movements of their diplomats as we do their Kremlin bosses."

State Dept. Fears Retaliation

The State Department has been concerned that extending the travel restrictions to Eastern Europeans would lead to retaliation against Americans, who are now allowed to travel freely within the Eastern European coun-

tries, and thus cut back on the gathering of valuable information.

"Given the closed and controlled nature of East European societies, our ability to travel unimpeded by controls or restrictions is of significant value to us," Miss Ridgway said. "The East Europeans do not impose discriminatory restrictions on travel by U.S. personnel in their countries. Our personnel can travel at will without advance notification or authorization."

"Hence, in reviewing possible travel restrictions on East European personnel in this country, the challenge to our own interests is clear. We need to preserve our ability to acquire vital political and economic information, maintain contacts with religious leaders, dissidents, academics and cultural figures, monitor military maneuvers or the installation of new weapons systems, expand opportunities for American businessmen, provide the full range of consular services to American citizens in distress."

Details of Curbs Are Provided

The American curbs were described last week before Senator Roth's subcommittee by James E. Nolan Jr., a former F.B.I. counterintelligence specialist, who heads the State Department's special office on foreign missions. He spoke of the following curbs:

¶Travel must be arranged through the State Department not only by personnel of the Soviet Union and the four Eastern European countries in Washington, but by their personnel assigned to the United Nations in New York. The curbs will also apply to Cuban and Afghan diplomats in Washington, to personnel at the United Nations missions of Cuba, Afghanistan, Libya, Iran, the Palestine Liberation Organization, North Korea, Vietnam, Mongolia and Cambodia, and to United Nations staff members from Afghanistan, Vietnam, Libya, Iran and Cuba.

¶All requests to buy real estate are reviewed by Mr. Nolan's office. Soviet, Cuban and Eastern European personnel must also submit apartment leases for approval. Bulgarians and Czechoslovaks now have to lease their housing directly from the State Department, and several requests have been denied for national security reasons.

¶For the past year, automobile license plates for foreign missions have been issued by the State Department. The plates are coded to allow quick identification of Soviet-bloc vehicles.

¶All requests by Soviet-bloc nations to install or purchase telecommunications equipment must be approved by the State Department. It recently turned down requests by the Soviet Union for parabolic dishes for the roof of its new embassy and its rest home in suburban Maryland on the ground that they could be used to intercept sensitive information. The Soviet Embassy said it wanted it to pick up satellite transmissions of Soviet television.